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Southern COACH & ATHLETE



VOL. VIII

A Magazine for Coaches, Players, Officials and Fans

No. 2

October, 1945

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The Use of the Pass

Crockett Farnell

Sports Reconversion

Allyn McKeen

Forward Pass Defense

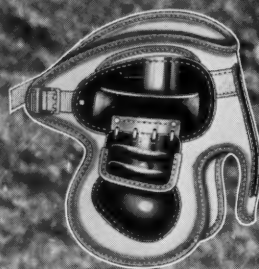
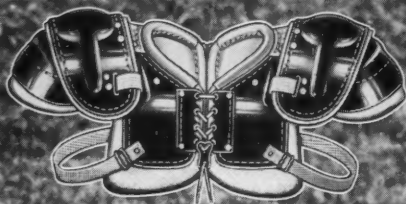
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A Magazine for Coaches, Players, Officials and Fans



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Volume VIII

October, 1945

Number 2

In This Issue

FRONT COVER PHOTO: Ted Mace, captain and half-back of the 1945 Holy Cross College football team. He was the Deep South's representative on the All-American Boys Baseball Team. He is a four-letter man, an honor student, associate editor of the school paper and a member of the Bookmen, honorary society of Holy Cross.

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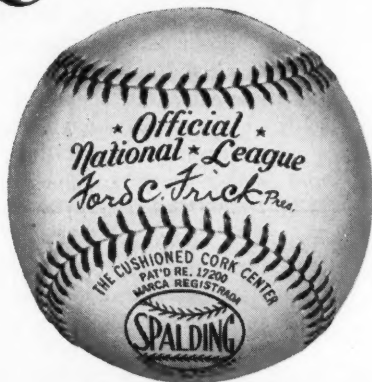
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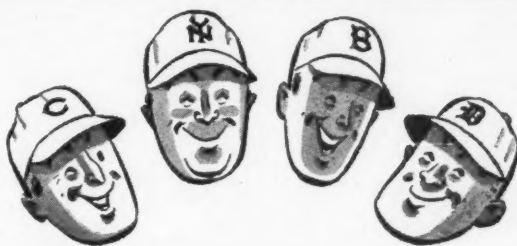
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The Main Building — Holy Cross College

SOUTHERN HOLY CROSS

New Orleans, Louisiana

BY BROTHER REINALD DURAN, C. S. S.

YESTERDAY, a hard long day—and sixty-six years ago. In the heart of the Louisiana country, cast against the coming and going shadows of townspeople and traders, the brief foot-tread of men in black was heard. Then stopped—roots beneath the rich earth and in the hearts and hands of a few Brothers of the Congregation of Holy Cross the founding of Holy Cross College became a historical fact, to be bound up with the education of the youth of America for years to come.

Holy Cross was St. Isidore's College in 1879. It was a modest beginning, sprung from hard labor, suffering and a few hundred dollars. But its foundation was secure and firm, sprung from

The Holy Cross Band



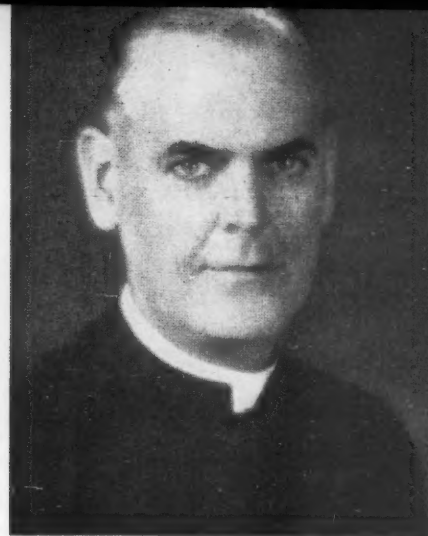
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*Rev. Brother Owen, C. S. C.,
President Holy Cross College*

the will of men dedicated to the desire of bringing the teaching of men and God to a part of the nation only recently torn by the hardships and vexations of civil strife.

But in characteristically American fashion the school grew quickly and on June 20, 1890, the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana chartered the institution, empowering it to confer degrees.

Five years later, when the present administration building was erected and solemnly dedicated, the name was changed to Holy Cross College at the suggestion of the Most Reverend Archbishop Janssens. The need for expansion became more

imperative and in 1912 two wings were added to the main building to accommodate the steady increase of students. About the same time, the institution, though chartered as a college, became a secondary school, confining itself entirely to activities on that level.

Today, Holy Cross College consists of a campus of thirty acres. There are six buildings—the main building, a faculty house, two residence halls for boarding students, a convent for the Sisters who are in charge of the domestic departments of the school and a spacious gymnasium. In addition to these, there are many facilities for





Students at work on the Holy Cross Bulletin, a monthly publication.

athletics and recreation—a baseball park, tennis courts, a track course and playgrounds. The school is situated in one of the suburban districts of New Orleans, on the banks of the Mississippi. A capacity enrollment of 668 students, for the past decade, boarding and day, once more demands expansion, and plans for several additional buildings have been drawn up.

The aim of Holy Cross College is to impart a good Catholic education to boys in the critical years of their lives—to train the moral, intellectual and physical being. The eternal destiny of the boy and his future participation as a worthy citizen of the nation are the essence of his education. The school looks upon the imparting of knowledge as only a part of its work. The training of the heart and the formation of character under the guiding influence of Christian principles, the fostering of a true American spirit, the development of intellectual faculties, the encouragement and guidance of laudable ambition, correct methods of study, self-discipline, the shaping of ideas of what it is to be a man and of what is worth working and fighting for, the realization, in a word, of the highest ideals of excellence in the cultured Christian gentleman—these are the ends that Holy Cross keeps steadily in view in the arduous and sacred office of education.

Since preparation for college is the primary aim and need of most of

the students attending Holy Cross, the curricula are designed to satisfy college entrance requirements. However, the students who do not wish to pursue higher studies will find at Holy Cross well balanced general courses to satisfy their immediate needs. Holy Cross offers none of the courses belonging only to trade schools. English, history, mathematics, science, languages and religion are the backbone of the curricula. The courses of study are adapted to the talents of boys who need to develop their minds, prepare for higher education and, at the same time, for life.

Maintaining these standards has enabled the school to attain a high rating. Holy Cross is approved by the Louisiana State Department of Education, accredited by the Southern Association of Schools and Colleges and the National Catholic Educational Association and affiliated with the University of Notre Dame.

The students of Holy Cross are trained by a competent faculty, the Brothers of the Congregation of Holy Cross. These men have dedicated their lives to the Christian instruction and education of youth. They are teachers who have behind them more than a century of tradition in the field of education. The society was founded in 1820 by the Very Rev. James Francis Dujarie at Ruille-sur-Loire, France, for the purpose of teaching in the parish schools of that country. In 1836 it was united to the Auxiliary Priests

of LeMans, France, by the Very Rev. Basil Anthony Moreau and the two societies became known as the Congregation of Holy Cross.

The first educational foundation of the newly formed order in America was the world-renowned University of Notre Dame, established in 1842 by Brothers Vincent, Gaten, Joachim, Anselm, Francis Xavier and Lawrence and their spiritual leader, the Very Rev. Edward Sorin.

It is at the University of Notre Dame that the Brothers of Holy Cross are trained in the science and principles of pedagogy and Holy Cross College prides itself in being a branch of that illustrious institution. An interesting note in this connection is that Holy Cross is staffed, with the exception of the athletic coaches, entirely by alumni of Notre Dame, all the Brothers taking their first degrees from there and pursuing graduate studies, during the summers, either at Notre Dame or other prominent universities.

Present day educators and parents agree unanimously that there was never a time when a greater responsibility lay on the schools of this nation, nor a time when they had greater opportunity. This challenge of widening horizons has been met by Holy Cross and it is here that the student will find a distinctive spirit which recognizes the value of the ancient Medieval tradition and yet is conscious of modern circumstances. Thousands of young men have gone forth from here armed to meet the vicissitudes of war and peace and many have died valiantly on the battlefield. To those Holy Cross alumni who have carried the spirit of their alma mater to new heights of courageous glory, the

(Continued on page 30)

SOUTHERN SCHOOLS is a monthly feature of **SOUTHERN COACH AND ATHLETE**. The invitation to be included in this series is extended to any southern high school or college. They will be scheduled in the order in which the requests are received. To schedule your school for this feature, write **SOUTHERN COACH AND ATHLETE**, 751 Park Drive, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia.

Athletics at Holy Cross College

By BROTHER FISHER IWASCO, C. S. C.

HOLY Cross College has a long and brilliant history in the prep sports circles of the Crescent City, and every year finds the colorfully clad Tigers adding new gold and silver evidences of their success to the already over-flowing trophy cases.

Only last year the Holy Cross Tigers won seven championships and a co-championship—a remarkable record that prompted a New Orleans sports writer to single out Holy Cross as the school of the year.

Facilities for athletics at Holy Cross College are as extensive and complete as those of any school in the South. A campus of thirty acres permits mass intramurals throughout the year. Individual and competitive sports, under the direction of competent physical education instructors, are encouraged as a means to future health and well being. Indoor and outdoor basketball courts, tennis courts, a track course, a baseball park and football practice grounds are adjacent to the school plant. A new baseball park, now

under construction, will be one of the most modern in Louisiana and a new complete track and field will be in use next spring.

For these reasons and because a progressive administration, headed by the Rev. Brother Owen, C.S.C., recognizes the immediate and future benefits to be derived from sports, every Holy Cross student is an athlete in the full sense of the word even though he may not be given the opportunity to engage in interschool competition.

THE COACHES

Great credit for Holy Cross athletic success is due the men who have directed the teams. Coaches Johnny Lynch, Charles Jaskwich, Captain Ray Scheureing, Lou Brownson and Johnny Beattie have brought the Bengal teams to the top. The two last named men are the present mentors.

Coach Lou Brownson has been head coach and director of physical education at Holy Cross since March, 1942. Even before graduating from Loyola University of the South with a B.S. in Physical Education, he

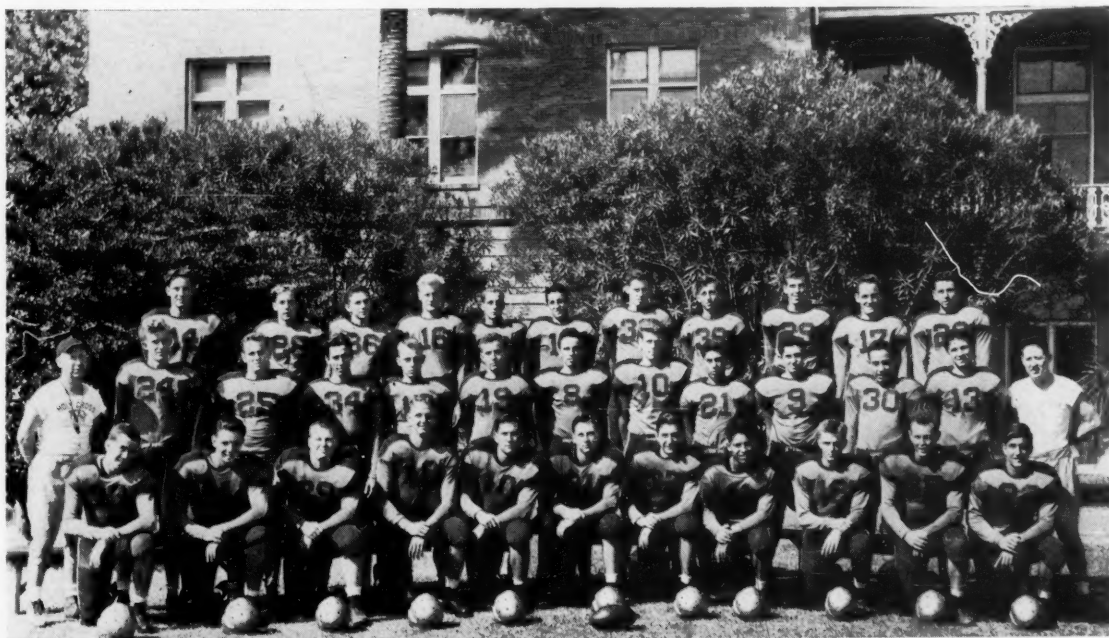
began his brilliant coaching career at a local high school. His abilities have come completely to the fore since he took over the reins at Holy Cross. In the three and a half years that he has been here, his teams have engaged in one hundred and seventeen athletic contests, winning one hundred and one, losing thirteen and tying three. These same teams have won sixteen prep school championships out of a possible twenty-two, including five state titles.

Assistant Coach Johnny Beattie joined the athletic department in September, 1944. In high school he captained football and basketball teams and under Larry "Moon" Mullins he was captain of the St. Benedict's College eleven. From his college days, he has been in demand as a trainer of youthful athletes and his work at Holy Cross has been of the highest calibre.

FOOTBALL

Holy Cross entered the Prep League of New Orleans in 1924. The following year the Bengals

1944 Holy Cross Football Team



Wilany Chollet

surged on to a co-championship under Coach Johnny Lynch. However, recurrent bad breaks kept the team from repeating its victory and it wasn't until 1934, under Coach Charles Jaskwich, that the Tigers were able to register again—this time the whole crown.

Last year Coach Brownson's boys were undefeated in local prep competition but shared a co-championship by virtue of a scoreless tie in a championship game. At the invitation of the Catholic Youth Organization, the Tigers met their co-titlists in a post-season game soundly defeating them 46-0. Another post-season invitation came in December and the Crossmen won a victory, 28-2, over the McComb Tigers, Big Eight Champions of Mississippi.

Bengal gridders who have been named on the All-State, All-Southern football teams during the past three seasons are Anthony Cash, Ray Espenan, Alvin Brinker, Hillary Chollet and Bernard Winters. For the past two seasons a Holy Cross football star has been awarded the Quarterbacks' Trophy, presented by the Quarterbacks' Club of New Orleans for outstanding achievement on the gridiron and in scholastic competition.

BASKETBALL

Holy Cross reigns as the present city and state basketball champions. Since 1914, Tiger cage teams have captured fourteen city crowns, three



Left to right: Lou Brownson, head coach; John Beattie, assistant coach; Brother Donard, C. S. C., Director of Athletics.

state titles and three Sugar Bowl prep championships. Many will remember the press comment to the effect that the 1942 Bengal team was the greatest Louisiana has ever seen.

The 1945 winners won eleven games and lost one in the Prep League. Five games were played in two days at the state rally to bring the crown, relinquished the previous year, back to Tigertown. Three players, Anthony Capo, Captain Hillary Chollet and Edward Heider, were named all-state.

BASEBALL

In recent years Holy Cross has come a long way in the diamond sport. Tutored by former baseball coach, George Digby, titles were hauled to the campus in '42, '43 and in '44, two being city and state championships. Last summer's

American Legion team, also coached by George Digby, gained nationwide recognition by advancing to the finals in the sectional tournament in Charleston, N. C.

The names of three recent Holy Cross baseballers, Dick Callahan, Johnny McManus and Ted Mace, All-American Boy, suggests the excellence of Tiger baseball history in the past few years.

TRACK

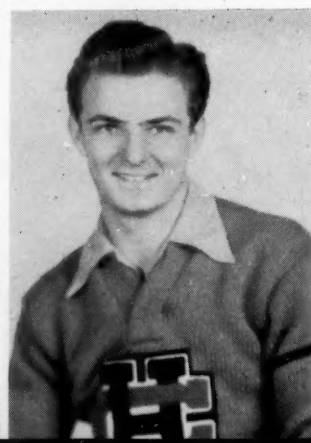
Track is a comparatively new sport at Holy Cross. Years ago the track teams were always in the running but the sport was dropped. Revived by Coach Brownson in 1943, the record of the teams has been nothing less than sensational.

That year several records were made and the junior meet in the League was won. But the future

(Continued on page 33)



Below, left to right: Capt. Rudy Daly receiving the trophies after the victory of Holy Cross in the CYO classic in 1944; Robert Vetter Capt.-elect of the 1946 basketball team; Ted Mace, Capt. of the 1945 football team.



SPORTS RECONVERSION

By ALLYN McKEEN

Head Football Coach, Mississippi State College

THERE is, of course, a tremendous problem in the United States in regard to reconversion of industry and a re-establishment and readjustment of manpower.

That problem extends into our entire educational system. In the colleges there will be a very large number of boys returning from the service; and while there will be a lesser number in the high schools, their "reconversion" will be even more difficult than it will be in the colleges and universities.

It is going to be exceedingly difficult for boys who were in the tenth or eleventh grade when they went into the service to return and complete their education two, three, or four years later, when they are far more mature than the average high school student. Their participation in athletics is going to be barred by age limits in many instances, and will present a difficult problem from every angle.

This article is going to deal with the varsity football performer and the high school graduate who have been in the service two or more years. There will be a fair number of such boys this year, but 1946 will find many more returned veterans on the squads.

We already have had sufficient experience with some of these boys to be able to judge fairly well the problem which will be presented. The boys must make their mental readjustments; must attain athletic condition; and in many instances must become adjusted to married life, and coordinate it with a college education.

From all our observations, it is going to be easier for a returned service man to make his mental adjustments in college than it is in any other walk of life. In the first place, by 1946 it is probable that the majority of male students in virtually every college will be returned veterans. The other students have become accustomed to them and take them more or less for granted, and this is apparently the



Coach McKeen has been at Mississippi State since 1939. During this period, his teams have won 40 games, lost 7 and tied 2. His 1940 team played in the Orange Bowl, winning from Georgetown, 14-7, and his 1941 squad won for Mississippi State its first Southeastern Conference Championship.

He is a graduate of University of Tennessee, where he participated in football, basketball, baseball, tennis, boxing and track.

easiest way to help the veteran resume a normal life.

It is probably difficult for a boy who has just returned from an extended tour of active duty to get his mind on his studies and concentrate on doing his school work, but we have found that in most instances the boys have a more serious outlook and have put forth considerably more effort, and consequently have done better work than they would normally have done. A number of them feel that it is necessary for them to apply themselves conscientiously in order to compensate for the time which they have missed. This applies quite largely to the boys who have been married, be-

cause they want to complete their education so that they can start to make a living for their wife or family as soon as possible.

Naturally, the question which is uppermost in the minds of most coaches is how good will the boys be after having been out of football for two, three, or four years, and how should they be handled in order to have them perform most effectively.

It is our opinion that very few boys who have been out of action for any length of time will be able to return and immediately do well in competition. It takes quite a long time for a boy to get in physical condition for competition, as no military conditioning is anywhere nearly as rigid or as effective as the conditioning for an athletic team. The legs seem to give most of the boys the most trouble. They may be in shape for hiking or jogging, but they have not had to perform at high speed, and the legs cannot take it without a considerable period of training.

Care should be taken to bring these boys along a little more slowly than the boys who have been continuously in competition. Most of the boys who are returning will get out and try to keep up with the other boys immediately. They will end up with a long succession of charley horses, pulled muscles, and strains. If they are required to do quite a bit of jogging with speed gradually accelerated, this can be avoided. It is our experience that several weeks are necessary to get a boy's legs in shape so that he can effectively operate at full speed.

If the veteran has a chance to get in a spring practice or a summer practice prior to the regular season, there is no reason why he should not, in most instances, be as effective as he was before he went into the service. Inasmuch as there is very little out of season practice for basketball and baseball, and to some extent in track, it is going to be

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Florida Athletic Coaches Association
South Carolina High School League
Louisiana High School Coaches Association
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DWIGHT KEITH, Editor and Publisher

Ready, Captain?

*"I made them put their hands in mine and swear
To reverence the King, as if he were
Their conscience, and their conscience as their
King . . .
. . . teach high thought, and amiable words
And courtliness, and the desire of fame,
And love of truth, and all that makes a man."*

— Alfred Tennyson

This issue reaches you as the 1945 gridiron season gets into full swing. The early season warm-up game has been played. As we prepare for the heavy games ahead, let's have a huddle with all football captains for the 1945 season.

By popular vote of your team-mates, you have been chosen as their leader. This is an honor! Your fellow players, exercising the free and secret ballot, have complimented you with the highest gift in their power to confer. It is an expression of admiration for your courage, confidence in your judgment and faith in your character and leadership. While taking pride in this honor, consider also the responsibility which it carries. In words and deeds, you must exemplify their highest conception of American manhood. You should be the hardest worker on the squad—the first man on the practice field and the last one off. You should know the rules. You should be courteous, courageous and unselfish. A true leader's first concern is for the welfare of his men. Forget yourself and you will be remembered by others—remember yourself and you will be forgotten. Your conduct, on and off the field, should be a source of pride to your coach and an inspiration to your team! ARE YOU READY, CAPTAIN?

School Athletics

IT is predicted that five billion dollars will be spent on new school buildings in the next five years. Even in these days of sky-hook unlimits on expenditures, that is a sizable bit of cash (or promise to pay). Even if gun-shy tax payers booby trap the prediction, the amount still available will buy a lot of brick and mortar. The important thing is the type of program that will go inside. In the five years after war ceased in 1918 the school building program expanded. Machine shop and other vocational space was provided in half-story rooms left over. Gymnasiums fared a little better because basketball was beginning to appeal to community pride and interests. More than a few creditable school buildings owe their existence to this appeal even though there may be some hesitancy in admitting it. But dressing rooms, health facilities, and body building equipment were in cramped quarters under bleachers or above the boiler room. The athletic field was any vacant lot within X miles of the school. After twenty years it is apparent that the most charitable thing that can be said about this era is that it represents a step in the right direction. In view of developments in industry and trade it wasn't a very long step.

ANOTHER world war created a new sense of values. In a physical fitness field where local tax bodies appropriated nickels and dimes in pin money quantity, the military forces now spend millions (20 million per year for playing equipment alone), to do the same work. About the same personnel directs the work. The chief differences are that the work is done more quickly and for greater numbers. What industrial assembly line methods did for weapons of war, mass ranger activities do for physical training. But there is this difference, the building of machines has been a transfer or conversion process in established factories or their branches while the building of fitness has involved the setting up of original plants and systems. After V-J day, industry will merely reconvert their assembly lines back to peace time projects. War profits will cover the cost.

THE schools have no war profits. The school physical training department has been the step-child as far as the military is concerned. No recognition of the worth of its pre-induction training work has been given. Manpower authorities made no provision for maintaining its staff. War production agencies made little provision for

equipment. Travel and ration groups granted no concessions to keep its activities going. There is no back-log of funds or manpower or tool for re-conversion. In fact there can be no re-conversion because the schools never had and do not have funds or equipment or manpower to provide mass production in the field of body building activity. If the work is to be done for the masses instead of for the few, it must be thru a program of initiation rather than one of re-conversion.

UNIVERSAL military training is being advocated by many influential groups. Everyone has had the experience of seeing a boy go away with sloppy posture and habits and come back on furlough straight and with an air of responsibility. Of course the same thing has happened innumerable times to a boy who has become a regular on the high school football or basketball team but since he was not away from home the process was so gradual that it caused little or no comment. It is doubtful whether military training in peace time will do what its advocates claim. The glamour would be absent and the unquestioning obedience to command which is accepted in war time would become intolerable when not tempered by national emergency conditions. Most of the values of a year of war training will have disappeared by the time the training is needed.

It would be as futile as coaching a team in football tactics to play a game twenty years hence. The coach of twenty years from now can build a better team by starting from scratch with younger players who will not find it necessary to unlearn out of date systems. In modern times, national preparedness depends on progress in science and industry more than on ability to march. A race of giants cannot cope with 1500 mile an hour jet vehicles of destruction. This type of progress depends on a combination of mental and physical qualities that have never been associated with restricted, compulsory confinement to military camp life. Very few "better mouse-traps" were invented in a barracks.

To date no one has devised a better mixture of restrictions and freedoms; of mental growth and physical development; and liberties and restraints than that which is provided by the public school system with its gradual training system covering 12 to 16 years. As far as increasing the physical fitness of the nation is concerned, it is a problem of expansion and perfection rather than one of trying a new system which would be foreign to the principles on which the nation was founded and under which it has become a rather nice place in which to live.

—H. V. Porter.

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AWARD SWEATERS, JACKETS AND WARM-UP APPAREL



FORWARD PASS DEFENSE

By **CLAUDE SIMONS, JR.**
Head Football Coach, Tulane University

BEFORE GOING into a discussion of forward pass defense, I would like to relate a story which has been brought to my mind regarding a young Navy Pharmacist's Mate. While studying for his rating, he was asked this question in one of his examinations:

"What are Rabies and what can you do about them?"

His answer was: "Rabies are Jewish priests and you cannot do anything about them."

That really expresses how I feel about forward pass defense. I contend that there is no defense against a well-executed pass.

I am sure all will agree that the first thing in forward pass defense is to rush the passer. If we do not rush the passer, there is really no pass defense. Now, I would like to give some exercises and setups that we use to develop the boys' individually and also to develop the backs in team play on forward pass defense.

Diagram No. 1

In this exercise, *diagram No. 1*, we line up our passer and receivers who have certain maneuvers that they

signal to the passer by placing their hands behind their backs and using a prearranged signal as to the maneuver and direction that they will break down the field. The defensive men are lined up eight to ten yards from these receivers and they are expected to cover them. We interchange the men from receivers to the defenders and thus they get practice, both from the defensive and offensive sides. It is very difficult for the defensive man to cover the offensive men, but it gives a definite cue as to the reactions that the defensive man will show on this individual coverage.

Diagram No. 2

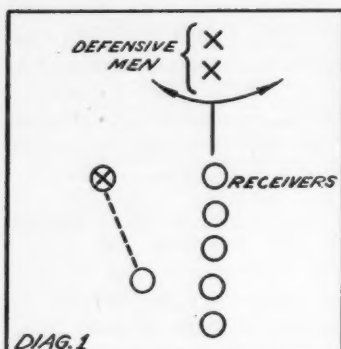
In this exercise, *diagram No. 2*, we line up a skeleton backfield, either in the 2-2-1 setup or the 3-2-1, and the passer takes the ball from center, moves back to a passing position and tries to pick out a spot to ground the ball, whereas each of the defensive men has a chance to play the ball and try to intercept it. This tends to teach the play of the ball and also the interception of the ball as it is a different move from receiving it. It is a big help to get the boys to intercept it at its highest point, and also the using of two backfields against each other can produce a game with a competitive angle to it.

Diagram No. 3

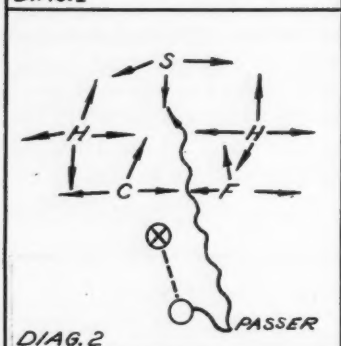
In this exercise, *diagram No. 3*, we work on pass defense with a complete offensive formation. We run out our own pass plays or those of the particular team that we will be playing that week-end. Also, we sometimes turn this exercise into a little scrimmage drill and, by having the ends rush the passer, it gives the opportunity for the ends to work on rushing the passer and also our offensive men to work on protection for the passer.

Diagram No. 4

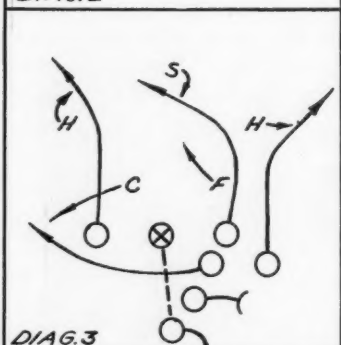
In this exercise, *diagram No. 4*, the men line up in front of the coach and upon a given signal have them move backward or forward, right or left, on the given command, making sure that the backs in carrying out these orders do not cross their feet while changing directions, and that they keep their eyes on the coach, who is acting as a passer. These are



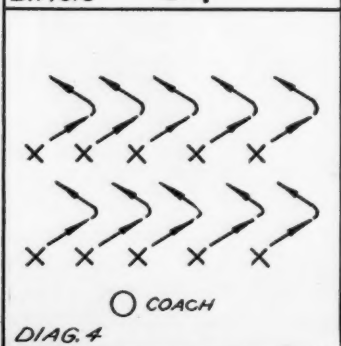
DIAG. 1



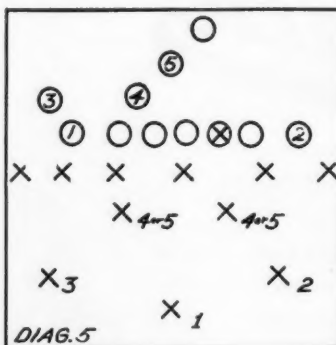
DIAG. 2



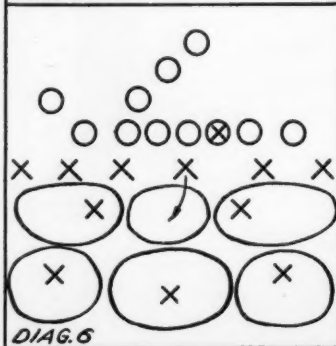
DIAG. 3



DIAG. 4



DIAG. 5



DIAG. 6

about the principal drills and exercises that we use to develop the boys individually as far as their team defense is concerned.

Now, going into forward pass defense, we have definite pass rushing plays that we try to use when a pass situation is indicated. Another thing that we have to consider and can ascertain by scout reports is the type of passer you will be up against; whether he is cool, or whether he can be disconcerted by effective rushing. Also, a great aid in determining what to do is to know if the passer has any apparent giveaways to show whether he will pass or run. It is then necessary to ascertain the protection that they are using, whether they have linemen pulling out or whether they use two backs and a blocking center. After this is ascertained, we then work on the manner in which we will try to rush the passer.

Now, going into team defense for forward passing, I think the most common method is the zone and, in some instances, the man-to-man. We try to play our pass defense as combination of the two, so that it will be sound and flexible and able to meet changes in the offensive formations.

In diagram No. 5, using the man-to-man defense against the unbalanced single wing right formation, the men are numbered and cover as shown, the number four blocking back of the offensive team being taken by the center when he goes out to the weak side and being taken by the fullback when going out to the strong side.

In diagram No. 6, using the zone method, we have one of the guards pulling out, protecting the middle area. The variation of this is that we have our right end, upon seeing that a pass has developed, covering the weak side flat, whereas the center drops back and covers over the middle and both guards to do the rushing. I think it is wise to change the guards that you pull out, for if you continue to pull the same one, it will not be long before someone will be running the ball through that open spot. Also, I think a decision has to be made as to the play of the safety, whether to play him close and let him participate in the pass defense which will leave you vulnerable to quick kicks, or play him deep which will protect against the quick kick, but which will be a great hindrance in his coverage on

(Continued on page 35)

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BUILDING AN OFFENSE

By JACK FINKLEA

Head Coach, Americus High School, Americus, Ga.

THE writer's objective is to outline a few points from which the average high school coach may be able to get an idea or two that will be helpful in building his offense. Frankly, we spend most of our time on offense.

Following are the phases of the offensive game to which our attention is given: 1. *System* 2. *Plays* 3. *Blocking* 4. *Offensive poise* 5. *Deception* 6. *Scouting as related to offense* 7. *Generalship* 8. *Coordination of ground and air attack.*

In building an attack, I feel that it is all important that you select your system and particularly your plays according to the material available. Naturally, you want the system which will best enable you to run the type of plays which you choose to run.

As to plays, an end around without an end who can really run this play is a waste of time in practice and in the game. On the other hand, if you have an end who has the ability to run this play and you fail to have it on your list, you are simply defeating yourself. As to the number of plays, I believe that in present day high school football, when you are scouted from A to Z in each important game, it is necessary to have sufficient plays to prove to your opponents that you have something in addition to the plays that have been rehearsed for them



Coach Finklea is a Director of the Georgia Athletic Coaches' Association, representing the Third District. Last season his football team won the Georgia Class B Championship.

all of the week. Nothing puts new life in your offense as much as a new play which really fooled your opponents. Of course you cannot basically change your offense from week to week, but I am inclined to believe that too many high school

teams attempt to win with too few plays.

We spend quite a bit of time trying to perfect two or three plays which we regard as scoring plays. By this, I mean a play which is designed to generate all of the power in your team and has a fair chance of working on the basis of power alone even though you may have been scouted. Our idea is to use these plays quite a bit when we get within our opponents' twenty-yard line.

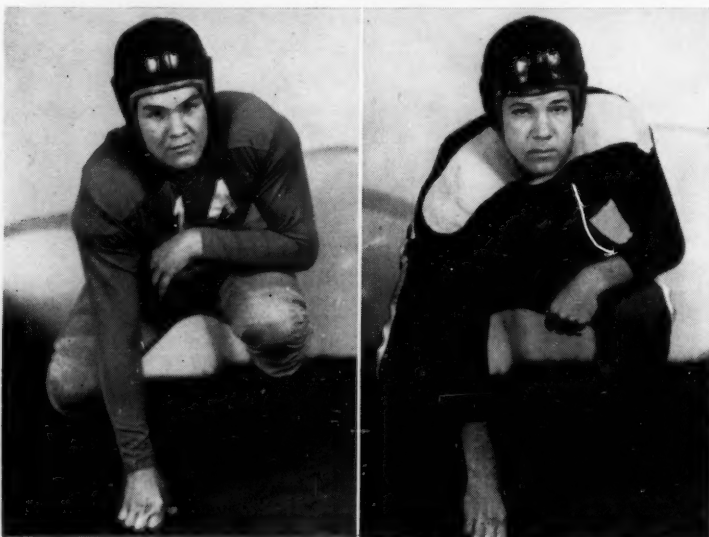
Of course, the foundation of any offense is good blocking. We spend some time on form which is very necessary; however, all form and no determination or effort on the part of the blocker is worthless. I feel that we develop our blocking by scrimmaging our best plays over and over in an effort to perfect certain types of block on certain plays. This is hard work but it will pay big dividends. I fully believe the most important qualification of a good blocker is a real determination to carry out his assignment on each play. In other words, your most difficult problem is a mental one and unless you solve it you will have a poor blocking team.

We also spend considerable time on offensive poise. Our objective is to have the team absolutely motionless and remain so for several seconds after taking their position from the huddle. When they go into motion, every effort is made to do so with all the speed and timing possible. You will not get this quality without pointedly working for it.

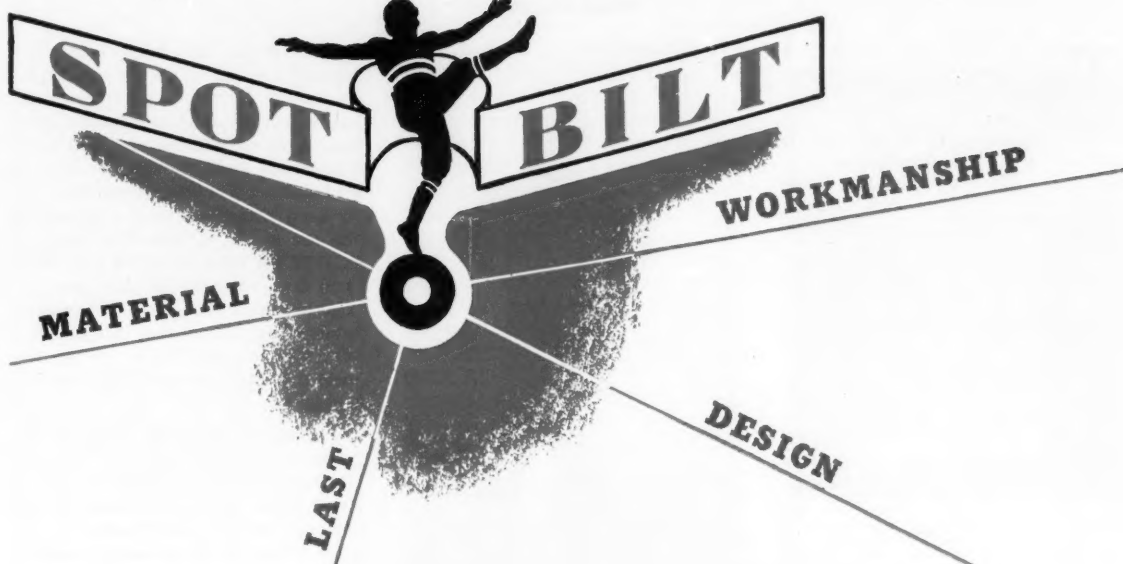
The amount of deception in our attack depends upon the amount of speed on our squad and particularly in our backs. Without speed effective deception is almost impossible. Even old plays like the statue of liberty and the fake kick end run will go if you have the necessary speed.

Scouting as related to offense cannot be over-rated. We depend very much on our scouting information in planning our attack for the next week. If we know that a team is weak against passes and particular-

(Continued on page 33)



Left: Billy Hurst, All South Georgia tackle in 1944, Capt.-elect for 1945. Right: Bob Easterlin, All South Georgia end in 1944, alternate Capt.-elect for 1945.



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Football at Russell High School, East Point, Ga.

By R. L. BOWEN
Head Coach

THE old adage that "a coach is as good as his material," is a truth that any coach of experience will recognize.

The following is an attempt to show how we have carried on football at Russell High School for the past decade, with the hope that it might be of some profitable aid to new coaches entering the field.

Russell High is a member of the class of schools known as "B" in the state of Georgia. During my 16 years coaching at Russell, the school has finished below third place only once in the conference. It has won two championships and finished in second place the majority of the years.

A member of Georgia Tech's 1944 team was talking to me after one of our games last year and remarked, "Mr. Bowen, you have a system all of your own, don't you?" I told him that I supposed he was right for I had combined many ideas from many systems and that it made practically a lone system. The truth is that it is only a modified Notre Dame, Knute Rockne system combined with a system of plays from punt formation.

Fundamentally, football is the same in all systems, but the methods used for accomplishing results from these fundamentals vary with different coaches.

Before football practice begins, I instruct all of my known candidates to get in condition by taking short sprints and long jogs around the home or the athletic field, if they live near by. When practice begins, which is about a month before the first game, I go through the customary conditioning, consisting of calisthenics, short sprints, (from 25 to 50 yards) and bank climbing.

During the exercise period, I am watchful for the boys who are fast and those that are slow, especially new material. This will be of help in placing my men. The player is allowed to select his position, but if it develops that a man is needed at another position, I suggest that he try this position to see if he likes it.

In about a week, full equipment is issued to the players and they are ready for the dummies. With a limited number of dummies, only about six or seven, some heavy and some light, I divide my squad into groups: ends, guards and centers, tackles, and backs. The very small



Coach Bowen attended Anderson (S.C.) High School and University of South Carolina. He was on the varsity teams in football, basketball, baseball and track at the University.

He coached three years at Anderson, South Carolina, one year at Riverside Military Academy, two years at Bass Junior High School, Atlanta, Georgia, two years at Cochran A. & M. and two years at LaGrange High School, before coming to Russell High School. He is beginning his 17th year at Russell. Last season his team won the N.G. I.C. Championship.

boys are put in a group to themselves.

One thing I have always tried to bear in mind, that in actual play, the opponent is seldom standing still or is where you would expect him when practicing on stationary objects, so I have the players alternate moving or running with the dummies while others do the blocking. It seems this is especially good for the backs, using a light dummy and running at full speed.

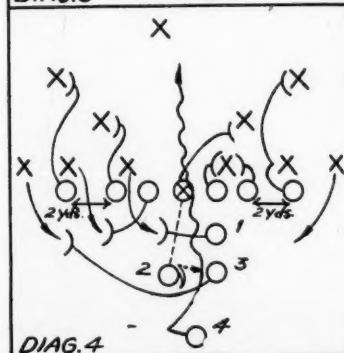
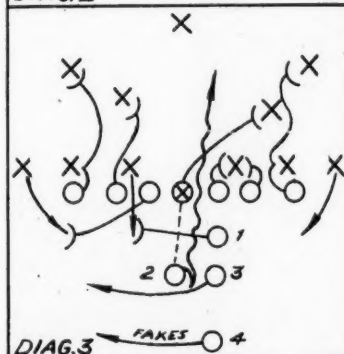
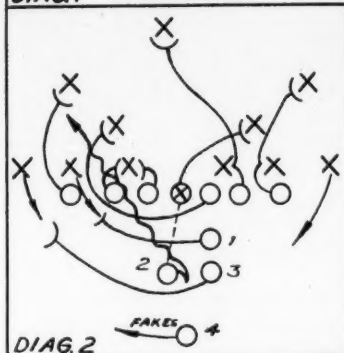
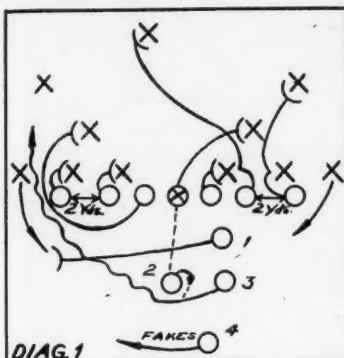
After a week of dummy practice, signal drills, passing and going down under punts, actual contact practice is begun. We go into the first form of scrimmage by using what we call "one side of the line." Here only half

of the offense and half of the defense is used. In this way the assignments can better be made and one can watch for mistakes more easily. Simple or basic plays are used here. I generally stand behind the defense and signal plays with hands in order to keep things moving, eliminating the use of the huddle. This practice is done for only three or four days then both sides of the line are put together and some real scrimmage takes place. It is during this practice that a coach can get a line on his men and settle down on his team for the season.

I spoke in the beginning of the kinds of systems used. For tactical purposes, we have arranged a set of plays from punt formation. As all leading college coaches agree, the punt is one of the greatest weapons in football, and if the opposing team can be uncertain as to when you are going to punt, the chances are that you won't be as rushed on punts and will get off better ones.

Generally, but not always, signal callers are instructed to stay in punt formation up to the 40-yard line, using plays designed for this formation. It is well for a team to kick on the second or third down and sometimes first if inside their own ten, and the going is hard. This keeps the defense guessing and helps your offense.

For the benefit of those who would like to have a few plays designed for this formation, see the diagrams shown. Figure No. 1 can be run to the right or left with No. 3 man handling the ball instead of No. 2 and blocking assignments reversed. This play is not so effective, but has to be used to make the play in figure No. 2 good. Here No. 2 half spins, fakes and spins back between guard and tackle. This too, can be used on the right side. The tackle is mouse trapped by No. 1 man. Figure No. 3 the guard is mouse trapped by No. 1 man, No. 2 fakes and spins back through center. Figure No. 4, the guard is mouse trapped, No. 2 receives ball, fakes to No. 3, No. 4 takes the ball at full speed going through center. Figure No. 5 starts like No. 4 except the line blocking. No. 2 retains the ball after faking and passes to end down the middle or other end in flat.



Other plays can be run from this same formation such as lateral to No. 4 man in figure No. 2 or pass or run by No. 4 man.

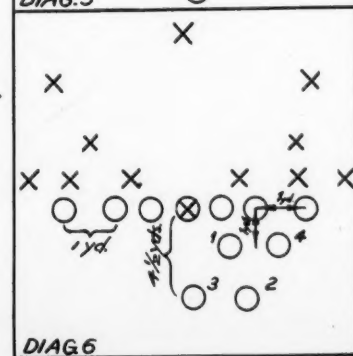
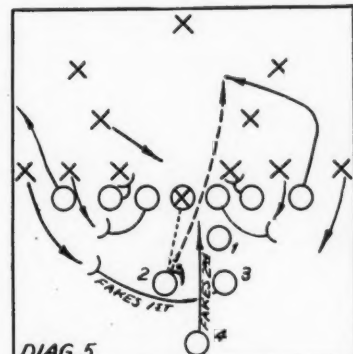
The close formation, as I said before is a modified Notre Dame. Instead of the wing back being outside the end, the end is outside the

wing back. Figure No. 6 shows some of the possibilities with this set-up. The shift can be made to the right or left. On plays outside tackle, the end can block the tackle using hip and arm pit; plays inside tackle No. 4 man can block tackle with shoulder block. Or, No. 4 man can be in motion going behind No. 2, sometimes taking the ball on reverses or No. 2 faking and spinning on plays similar to punt formation plays as designed.

This formation is used generally beyond our own forty yard line. However, material is the thing that counts and experience will enable a young coach to know how to select his material and place them in the right positions. I believe a good coach is the one who is making his material from year to year, and in this way avoids too many lean periods.

For the past few years the majority of high school coaches have had to build a new team each fall from young and inexperienced boys, as Uncle Sam had need of the previous eleven.

It is time for all coaches to begin thinking about some provisions for the returning boys who didn't finish high school and still want to finish and play football. A good many of these boys have passed the age limit for eligibility. What are we going to do about it?



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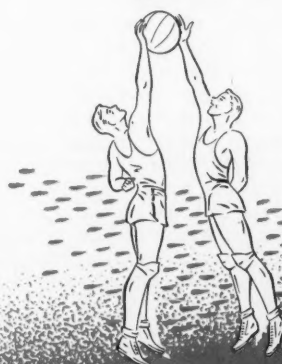
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THE USE OF THE PASS

By **CROCKETT FARNELL**, Head Coach,
Hillsborough High School, Tampa, Florida



THE COACH should make a decision as to his use of the pass. Many coaches use the pass to open up the defense. At Hillsborough we use it as a ground gainer.

The coach must consider his personnel, running strength and power of opponents in making this decision. Since in the past we have been considered a running team we have gone to the other extreme and spend lots of time on pass offense and defense. I believe that a team with a good aerial attack will usually be well grounded in pass defense, because if you stress one you usually stress the other.

It is important to realize the pass must be considered as a part of a well-conceived offense and that careful planning and much work must be done to get results.

We think of every play as a possible pass. If the half back comes up, we try to pass; if he stays back, we run.

The pass is decidedly useful regardless of your type of game, or the calibre of your personnel. The use of the pass depends to a great extent on your general plan of campaign.

The pass will make the running game better by using it whether successful or not. Throwing a few passes will loosen up the defense and create the element of deception regardless.

We tell our quarterback to pass on any down and always try to throw when the defense least expects it. We have several passes that we consider just as safe as a running play.

We have certain passes that if suc-

cessful, will result in a score. A pass should not be thrown in a pass situation, but used when least expected after being properly built up. The pass should be built on deception, and the intent concealed until the last fraction of a second, and should come as a surprise. Each pass will build the morale of the team. Considerable time should be spent to build confidence and every man must carry out his assignment.

This type of pass is good only once or twice a game. With a good pass, it is best to use the pass as an integral part of the offense. If the pass is used on first, second, or third down, its effect is great on softening up the defensive line. It will also shatter the morale of the opposing team. The chances are much greater if not used except on passing down (3rd, and long yardage to go). The proper use of the pass loosens up the

Coach Farnell graduated from the University of Tampa, Tampa, Florida, in 1937, where he participated in football and basketball. From 1938 to 1941 he coached football and basketball at Haines City High School. He came to Hillsborough High School, Tampa, Florida, in 1942. His Hillsborough teams have won four championships—two in football and two in basketball. His football teams have won twenty-seven games and lost three in the past three years.

defensive units and creates indecision in the minds of the opponents.

The pass can be used as an emergency weapon. When the running game has failed, the pass is called upon. This is the least effective use. The element of surprise is lacking and the defense gets set. You may have noticed this many times.

If the pass is to be used as an emergency weapon, the coach should give a little thought as to what to expect. Work out a plan for such use.

The quarterback should always be on the look-out for a position pass. A position pass is one thrown to an area poorly covered because of injury to a player or when defensive players get out of position. Throw such a pass on any down except 4th, and in any position of the field.

A pass is effective on any down. Example: 2nd down, 1 or two yards to go. This is a surprise and you can come back and make 1st and 10.

If you pass early in the game it is a great threat to the opponents. It is not wise to always wait until 3rd down to pass.

Some general rules to follow:

1. Do not pass on 4th down.
2. Do not pass inside opponent ten.
3. Do not pass late in game when ahead.
4. Do not pass when opponent is set for pass.
5. Do not pass into flat zone unless position pass.

The best place to pass is in the area between full back and safety or the territory behind the defensive halfbacks outside the safety.

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Navy Physical Training Program

By LT. FOREST KENDALL, USNR

MOST OF US will agree that it took a war to show us how poor we were physically, as a nation. Proof was most noticeable when our men were being drafted and then turned down because of physical defects. I am sure that most of us will agree that had we had better physical setups in our schools, a lot of this would have been eliminated. We found out that many of our great athletes also became great combat fighters, thus disproving the statement, which has been made by many, that athletics is not of any particular value. Physical training came to the front in this war to the extent that a separate department was set up to provide for the conditioning of our men.

A lot of us have been fortunate enough to be in a position to see some of the results of the setup in our Pre-Flight Schools. All of our men training to be pilots go through a thorough course in physical training, in which every part of the body is trained and strengthened. True, many of the men will say that some part of the physical training was useless but few condemned all, or even a major part of it. Spending eight months at a Pre-Flight School before going overseas, I had a good chance to observe the net result.

After leaving the good old USA, we were stationed in Newfoundland where our squadrons were patrolling the North Atlantic against the submarine menace. This base differed from our base in England in that we were not as vulnerable to air attack or possible invasion, so naturally our physical training setup there was different. The forms of recreation there were bowling alleys, various types of gymwork, volleyball, badminton, basketball and, in what little good weather we had, softball and touch football. The most common type of recreation was the movies, with volleyball and badminton the most interesting from the physical standpoint. In a place like this, if no form of recreation existed, a person would soon find it hard to live with himself. Our program was set up on a small scale at first with the thought of having the men come to us, but this did not work out, so we set up a plan in which so many men were taken from each depart-



Lt. Kendall, a graduate of Springfield College, has been in the service since May, 1942. Among the varied assignments he has had since that time are as follows: coached officers' basketball team at Chapel Hill Pre-Flight School; coached Athens Pre-Flight Marine basketball team; served eighteen months overseas with Navy Air Corps in Europe; and coached Fleet football team to undefeated season last fall.

ment each day for a 45-minute period, three times a week. Some, of course, disliked going to the classes, but on the whole, it provided a change, and they finally got into the swing of the program. We set it up so that there was constant competition for everyone in something. Winners were often rewarded, but most of the time it was just by their own desire to win. Most of the competition was carried on in the hangars and on the runways or any other available space. The major interest was, as I mentioned before, in volleyball and badminton, mainly because of weather conditions. Of course, some were not too enthusiastic about any type of exercise. Some of them felt like one of the officers we approached for a little exercise. He said that when he felt like exercising he would lie down until the feeling passed over.

In England, we relieved the Army Air Force in carrying on Anti-Submarine patrol. At first we found very little time for any recreation since it was a new base and no facilities had been provided. It was not until we had been there some four months that we, finally set up, on a small scale, a program in which the men could get some volleyball and basketball. You will notice here that we tried to put on games in which many men could compete. Following this, we set our program up so that we could handle about four crews each day, each crew to get athletic participation twice a week when possible.

Competition was encouraged between crews and also between squadrons. A base basketball team was organized which created a lot of interest, with a game in London as the highlight. By working with the Army we brought many teams to our base. We were also very fortunate in bringing Joe Louis, heavyweight boxing champion of the world, to our base, while he was touring England. In the spring we formed a base baseball team and two ten-team softball leagues. We even went so far as to organize a soccer team to play another team that wanted a home-and-home series. An athletic field was laid out, consisting of three softball diamonds and one baseball diamond.

Carrying on our work under wartime conditions made a little difference, and it was here that you could see the value of the Physical Training program. Men who were flying really welcomed any form of recreation and exercise which helped to divert their attention from flying. Some of our crews who came in from 10 to 12 hour hops actually rushed over to the athletic field to participate in scheduled games. Arrangements were made in one of the cities whereby we obtained use of a swimming pool to instruct men who did not know how to swim. It also offered recreation to those who liked to swim.

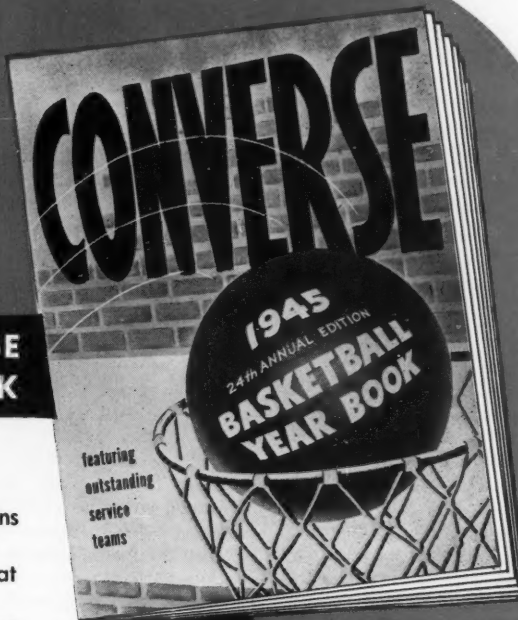
Following "D" Day there was a bigger demand for Physical Training than there had ever been before, since the men had more leisure time. Since each squadron had an athletic

(Continued on page 35)

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SOUTHERN COACHES

WALLACE WADE OF DUKE

By WHITIE SMITH

Editor's note: This is another in a series of sketches on southern college and high school coaches — men who have strengthened the physical and moral fibre of America's youth, and whose names are irrevocably interwoven with the history and tradition of southern sports.

WILLIAM Wallace Wade, who has led Duke and Alabama teams into five Rose Bowl games, always comes back for more.

Wade, recently Lt. Col. Wade of the Field Artillery, after three years in the army, is back at Duke University as Director of Athletics. The position of head coach of football, vacated by Wade, goes permanently to Edmund M. Cameron.

Spectators who watched Wade walk out of Pasadena's Rose Bowl back in January, 1916, never guessed he would be coming back. At the time, Wade was playing guard for Brown University, and he had just seen his alma mater go down in defeat at the hands of Washington State. That was only the first chapter in the very colorful story of one of the gridiron's most colorful sons, for since that day Wade has risen to the ranks of football's more select coaches. He has returned to Pasadena

four times and, on still another occasion, had the Rose Bowl come to him. In the South his name has become synonymous with football.

But like most good Americans who reach the top in their respective worlds, Wade did it the hard way. He was the son of Robert Bruce and Sarah Ann Wade, both of Scotch descent. He was reared on a farm doing the usual chores of a farm boy. It is natural that he attributes any success that he might have to one thing: hard work.

He played football at Peabody High School in Trenton, Tenn., and later at Morgan Park Academy in Chicago, where he remained a year before entering Brown. Wade tells of how the football squad was given a dime each day for street-car fare to and from the practice field and how he would walk both ways to save the dime.

After graduation from Brown with an A.B. degree in 1917, he enlisted in the Tennessee National Guard and was later shifted to the Cavalry of the regular army. At 25, he was promoted to Captain. When he received his honorable discharge in 1919, he was immediately offered the post of athletic director and head coach at the Fitzgerald and Clarke Military School at Tullahoma, Tenn.

His great coaching career had begun.

In his final season there, Wade produced an undefeated team and attracted the attention of Vanderbilt's late coach, Dan McGugin, who Wade says is one of the founders of the institution of southern football. He left behind a record at Fitzgerald and Clarke of fifteen victories and three defeats, and headed for Vanderbilt. As assistant to McGugin, Wade never saw Vanderbilt lose a ball game, and in two years, he helped coach her teams to sixteen wins and two ties.

Then came Wade's big chance.

In 1922, he received offers from both the University of Kentucky and the University of Alabama. He favored Kentucky because of a long friendship with the graduate manager of athletics there. He went to Lexington for an interview, and what happened there is a legend.

It appeared that the University of Kentucky athletic council was divided by personal matters, and the graduate manager was trying his best to get Wade as coach. Wade, who was waiting in the halls outside the room, waxed more and more impatient. Finally, he stormed to the door, told his friend that he was



Left: Coach Wade talking with his ace punter, "Ace" Parker. Below: Four members of the athletic department of Duke University: (left to right) Edmund M. Cameron, head coach of football; Wallace Wade, Director of Athletics; Ellis Hagler, line coach; and Dennis K. Stanley, end coach.



going to Alabama, and it is reported that he added, "And the University of Kentucky will never win from a football team of mine." And so it happened that for eleven straight years, Kentucky never defeated a Wade team at Alabama or at Duke.

Wade made gridiron history at Alabama. His Crimson Tide won 61 games and lost only 13 with three ties during his 8 year stay there. His 1925 squad was undefeated, and after nine years, Wade was back in the Rose Bowl. Alabama defeated Washington 20-19 in one of the greatest games in the history of the Bowl. The following fall he was invited back to Pasadena as early as October, the earliest date on record for any team to receive the bid. He withheld acceptance until after the season was completed, then went west and tied Pop Warner's great Stanford team, 7-7.

The following three years were less successful for Wade, but in 1930 Alabama won all its games by wide margins, went to the Rose Bowl again, and defeated Washington State 24-0, avenging for Coach Wade the disappointment suffered by Player Wade fourteen years earlier. That team was rated one of the greatest machines in the history of



Wallace Wade lecturing at the New York Herald Tribune's Fifth Annual Football School at the New York World's Fair.

American football.

In the spring of 1930, he signed a contract as athletic director and head coach at Duke University. A pair of his old players at Alabama had preceded him there as freshmen coaches to lay the groundwork of his system. At Duke, he installed one of the most elaborate physical education programs in any American univer-

sity, designed to give every student a chance to take part in some form of athletic endeavor. His football teams had to be built from scratch and, at first, were only mediocre. Duke lost three games in 1931 and again in 1932. But in 1932, came Duke's first victory in the history of modern football over her ancient

(Continued on page 30)

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FROM THE SPORTS SCRAP BOOK



Georgia Tech Scrubs vs. Riverside Military Academy, November 23, 1908. "Bill" Alexander, full back, is better known today as "Coach Alex," popular Athletic Director at Georgia Tech.

Editor's Note: This picture and write-up were taken from the scrap book of Frank M. Dobson, Director of Athletics at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Virginia. Anyone having interesting pictures, clippings, or sports stories of a decade or more ago is invited to submit them for publication. All pictures will be carefully handled and promptly returned after use. This feature will be of great interest to many old-timers and will bring back fond memories of the days when they and the game were young.

The above picture was taken during the Georgia Tech Freshman-Riverside Military Academy game played at Ponce de Leon Park, Atlanta, Georgia, on Saturday afternoon, November 23, 1908. Frank Dobson, who submitted the picture, was at that time assistant coach at Georgia Tech, and was in charge of the Tech scrub team. The Tech line-up was as follows:

Shug Smith	RE
Thomas	RT
Black	RG
Al Loeb	C
Dave Eldridge	LG
Lewis	LT
Ed Hook	LE
Joe Haynes	LH
Wig Bryan	RH
Doc Boyd	QB
Bill Alexander, FB and Captain	

The score was Tech 29, Riverside 5. Following is a write-up of the game by Walter Taylor:

"The Freshmen showed the most diversified attack that has been witnessed at Ponce de Leon this year, and this offense which is the handiwork of Coach Frank Dobson caused much comment along the sidelines. The attack consisted of many excellent end runs by Boyd. Alexander and Hook on a special end round play along with the magnificent plunging of Bryan who scored three of the six touchdowns, were features of the game. The forward passes used by the Freshmen were most deceptive and the boys from Riverside were unable to cope with them. Most of the passing was done by Bryan with Smith, Hook and Haynes on the receiving end. The game also included everything in what can be considered new football, including onside kicks which the Freshmen used effectively. For Riverside Captain Cox at left end and Blassingame, the diminutive left end, played outstanding games. The game went off without a hitch—not a dispute or squabble coming up. Very few penalties were inflicted—save for failure to execute the forward pass.

"The officials were Murphy 'Olympians' referee, Turner, Wake Forest, umpire, and Dobson of Princeton was the linesman."

This back-flash reveals an inter-

esting contrast in the game as played in those days and now. First, note the thigh pads, helmets and nose guards, emphasizing the progress which has been made in athletic equipment. The picture also is a reminder of the rule changes. Note fullback Alexander about to push Bryan, ball carrier, which the rules permitted in those days. Note also that the Tech scrub team was using the T formation, with Doc Boyd handling the ball at quarterback. It was illegal for the quarterback to run through the line with the ball. His run had to be five yards or more from either side of the center.

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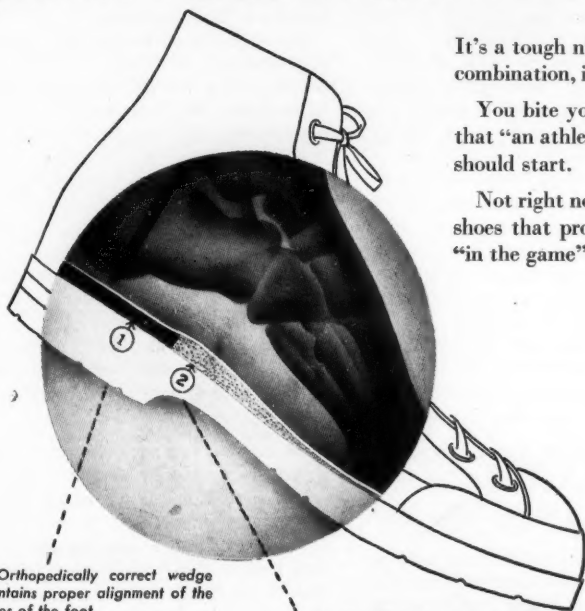


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SOUTHERN SCHOOLS (Continued from page 8)



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EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

School life is not all study, and it is not of record that any Holy Cross student ever found time outside the classroom hanging heavily on his hands. The administration and faculty recognize the value of extra-curriculars in developing latent capacities for leadership and in assisting boys in channeling energy that might otherwise be misused.

In addition to a broad and comprehensive athletic program, there are many organizations and activities that offer opportunities for a large number of pursuits in one or another of which students of widely different tastes may find pleasure.

The band, glee club and orchestra are open to students with a talent for music. Besides services rendered in the school, the Holy Cross band

and orchestra are in constant demand throughout the city of New Orleans.

For those who have an inclination for the drama, the Mask and Wig Society is an excellent outlet. Two major dramatic productions are given each year and several one act plays are prepared by the thespians for assemblies.

Three publications are the result of journalistic interests in the school: the *Bengal*, a weekly mimeographed news sheet; the *Bulletin*, a monthly newspaper; and the *Tiger*, a year-book. All three publications have merited praise from various press associations for their excellence.

To promote interest in the fine arts and literature, the Bookmen, an honorary society for juniors and seniors, was founded several years ago. Debating, one of the best methods for acquiring habits of logical thought and expression, was incorporated into the Bookmen last year.

SOUTHERN COACHES

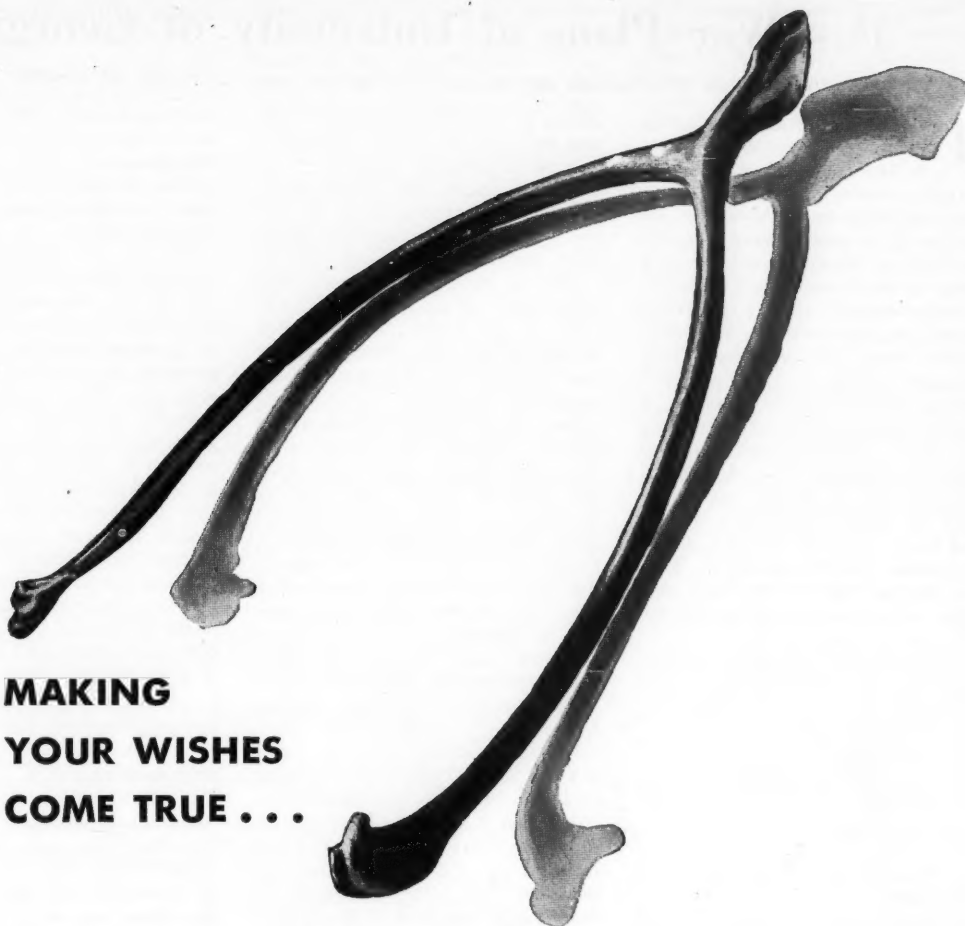
(Continued from page 28)

rival, North Carolina. The score was 7-0.

His 1933 team, which lost only to Georgia Tech, produced the first All-America player in the history of the South Atlantic section—Fred Crawford, a tackle. In years that followed, Wade turned out many All-America players at Duke. Among these are such names as Ace Parker, Elmore Hackney, Dan Hill, Eric Tipton, George McAfee, and Steve Lach. He

gave Duke seven victories and a tie in ten games with North Carolina.

His first Rose Bowl entry from Duke was the 1938 "Seven Iron Dukes" who were undefeated, untied, and unscored-on in nine games. But at the close of that same season. Wade lost his first Bowl game as a coach. Southern California struck by air in the last 30 seconds of play to cross the Blue Devils' goal line and break the Wade myth by a 7-3 score. That defensive team was sparked by one of the greatest
(Continued on page 34)



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Southern
COACH & ATHLETE

Post-War Plans at University of Georgia

By WALLACE BUTTS, Athletic director and head football coach, University of Georgia

THE University of Georgia will have a three-million-dollar athletic plant to offer its returning service men and women. And in return for its facilities, we are going to expect every boy and girl who is physically able to take some form of supervised athletics.

Our program will be patterned largely on that used by the United States Navy in training 22,000 aviation cadets at its Pre-Flight School during its three years of operation on the University campus. We have observed that program closely and find much in it to admire. At any rate, it turned out a fine type of highly conditioned athlete and while ours may not be quite so strenuous, it will be along the general line as that of the Navy program which emphasizes sports for all.

The Navy, at its peak in Athens, featured nine major sports.

They were:

1. Football
2. Basketball
3. Baseball (or softball)
4. Boxing
5. Wrestling
6. Track
7. Tennis
8. Golf
9. Swimming

We are not only going to have all those sports back on our athletic program at Georgia, but chances are that we will be competing in all of them, provided we can find opponents. We had most of them, in fact, before the war and it will not be much trouble to revive them when all our coaches get back from the service. Johnny Broadnax recently returned from the Navy, but we still have J. V. Sykes, Howell Hollis, Quinton Lumpkin, Forrest Towns, Bill Hartman and Trainer Fitz Lutz in uniform, or they were at this writing.

In addition to a first class and highly varied intercollegiate program for boys, we are going in good and strong for intra-mural athletics with a program that will attract all students and help develop their bodies as well as their minds. This includes a general broadening of our sports program, including improved facilities for women's physical education. We plan to have a staff that will give expert direction in these courses. The war taught us the folly of not

seeing to it that our American boys and girls are developed physically, as well as mentally. I do not recall the exact figures, but I read somewhere that approximately 55 per cent of our Selective Service draftees were rejected for physical defects.

That is entirely too many and while none of us want any more war, we do want a better world for our youth, which means stronger and healthier bodies as a prime requisite.

Let me say a few words about the athletic facilities now available at our institution. In addition to existing facilities, which were not as inadequate as they may seem, the Navy has spent approximately a million and a half dollars on improving these facilities and constructing new ones during their three-year stay in Athens.

Athletic units built by the Navy and which will be available for the University after the war are as follows:

1. Dahlgren Hall, built at a cost of \$500,000. (This huge building probably has more floor space than any athletic unit in the country with a drill hall 100 yards long and one hundred feet wide, plus a swimming pool that is by far the largest in the South under one roof. This will give us an excellent plant for indoor sports and can be used the year around).

2. A half-mile cinder track costing \$50,000 with a 220-yard straight-away.

3. A field house on "Ag Hill" with 300 lockers.

4. Six new athletic fields located on "Ag Hill."

5. Two completely new gyms in Memorial Hall; a modern training room and 1,800 individual lockers.

Memorial Hall, which also contains a swimming pool that will be put to good use for our beginning swimmers, will be the center of our post-war athletic activities. Its central location on the campus and nearness to Dahlgren Hall and Sanford Stadium, as well as the half-mile track, make it an ideal point from which to administer our program. The Navy and the University together have spent approximately \$150,000 in improvements on Memorial Hall alone.

Add to all this some improvements in Woodruff gym (capacity 3,000)

and you have an idea of what the Navy has done for athletics at Georgia.

Now let me tell of some of the things we plan to do on our own after the war.

One of our very first post-war building objectives will be to spend \$100,000 in improvements on Sanford Stadium. This fine plant, built at a cost of \$300,000 during the depression, is now badly in need of enlarging. First, we plan to build a modern, up-to-date, weather proof, glass enclosed press box that will seat up to 100 and which will cost at least \$30,000. Then we plan to put in some modern concession stands and rest rooms under the stadium. Some day we hope to make Sanford Stadium—now a horseshoe—into a bowl that will seat around 50,000 spectators instead of the 33,000 which we now can cram into it for one of our big games.

When we get through improving our Stadium, we will have put at least \$500,000 in it. Add to these improvements such projects as a Field House seating 7,500 which we hope to have some day; a new baseball field and grandstand; at least a half dozen tennis courts we plan to construct, and you can readily see where we are going to have a three-million-dollar athletic setup at Georgia.

These plans do not include improvements we plan to make in our facilities for women students on Co-ordinate campus.

In other words, if you want it in dollars, here is how we value our athletic plant at Georgia:

1. Improvements and new buildings built by Navy	\$1,500,000
2. Sanford Stadium, with improvements	500,000
3. Woodruff Gym with improvements	75,000
4. Memorial Hall with improvements	250,000
5. Baseball field and stands	50,000
6. Tennis courts	25,000
TOTAL	\$3,000,000

So you see why the University of Georgia will take second place to no school in Dixie when it comes to an athletic setup after the war.

ATHLETICS AT HOLY CROSS

(Continued from page 10)

looked promising and in 1944 the fruits of hard work and enthusiasm were reaped when the Bengal thin-lies went through a season of thirteen consecutive meets undefeated. The 1945 teams lost two meets but repeated the city and state titles of the previous year.

WRESTLING

Last winter the New Orleans Athletic Club sponsored a state wide interscholastic wrestling meet. Holy Cross grapplers were experienced, having learned all the intricate tricks

of the sport in intramural competition. A team was entered in the meet by Brother Melchior, C.S.C., coach, and another state title was annexed at the expense of several other competing schools.

And so the success of the school's athletic program is no secret. Proper training at the hands of experienced coaches, backed by an adequate physical education program for all able students has made Holy Cross the school of champions.

BUILDING AN OFFENSE

(Continued from page 16)

ly at certain positions we make every effort to take advantage of this fact.

After the machinery has been put together and is ready to be set in motion, it is essential that you get the best generalship possible, else

your entire offensive effort may be a complete failure. I have found it possible to develop some ability along this line by taking the ball during signal drill and placing it in various positions on the field. Then the quarterback is told the score, quarter, time remaining in quarter, yardage and down. He is then asked to make his decision. Of course the weakness of your opponents is to be considered in most instances but we are able to teach him under normal conditions he has certain plays for various positions on the field.

Remember, any successful offense must have a balanced and coordinated ground and air attack. Without either, you cannot possibly win consistently, as one protects the other. You must plan to have both, otherwise, your opponents will soon find you out.

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SOUTHERN SCHOOLS

(Continued from page 30)

kickers in the history of the game. Eric Tipton's performance in the snow against Pittsburgh was called by Grantland Rice, "the greatest single kicking exhibition of all time."

Wade's next perfect season came in 1941. Duke was extended a Rose Bowl bid, but the entrance of the United States into the war forced the cancellation of the Pasadena classic. Duke then invited the Tournament of Roses Committee to transfer the game to Duke Stadium. The shift was made, and 58,000 saw Wade's Rose Bowl luck run out as a heavily favored Blue Devil team fell before Oregon State, 20-16.

As soon as matters pertaining to the 1942 Rose Bowl game had been completed, Wade offered his services to the U. S. Army, and on March 17, he received an appointment as major in the Army attached to Field Artillery. Edmund M. Cameron, backfield coach under Wade, was named acting director of athletics and head coach at Duke.

Wade left behind him a record unsurpassed in the line of coaching football. His win-loss record placed him first in the nation. According to unofficial records his percentage ranked him above any leading football coach in the country with 177 victories and only 35 defeats. At Duke, alone, he won 85 games, as against 19 losses.

In World War II, Wade served with the Army in France and Germany. He was promoted from Major to Lieutenant Colonel. Before returning to the States, he was responsible for organizing athletics and recreational facilities among the G.I.'s in the European theater.

Wade received an honorable discharge from the Army in July, 1945 and returned to Duke to take up his old position of Athletic Director. However, at Wade's own request, Cameron was retained as head coach of football because of the fine teams he produced in the three years Wade was on leave. Wade has never made it clear whether or not he will ever again become head coach of a football team. But the record which he established at three universities cannot be easily forgotten.

The success of Wade coached teams can be attributed to his belief in hard work. He has had to do that all his life, and he expects the same from those around him, including his football players. He wants them to study and to pass

their work, but at all other times he asks that they be doing the same thing he is doing—thinking football.

Wade is a past master of psychology and of sarcasm. He has an uncanny ability to bring his team to a peak for a particular game. There are few players that he has been unable to handle. All look upon him with respect, devotion, and awe.

He is a slave to details and is nationally recognized as an authority on the fundamentals of blocking and tackling. His teams have shown that he stresses a sound defensive game more than a razzle-dazzle offense. His strongest weapon has often been his kicker. He believes in keeping the opponent's back against the wall with good punting, hard tackling, and then waiting patiently for a break in the game. He once said, "Touchdowns usually result from one of three errors — a blocked punt, an intercepted pass, or a fumble."

People are mistaken in thinking that Wade only likes men of power and brawn. He wants men who have nerve and a desire to play, the same two things that gave him, a small man, a place on the Brown team for four years. He says, "If I had to choose between a squad of good morale and one of good physical build, I'd take the squad with the morale."

He respects power in the belief that it is safe, but many of his most important victories have been made by forward passes. His passers throw with the idea that the ball not be intercepted rather than that the pass be completed.

He is a drill master. A play is run over dozens of times if he feels that his players have not perfected it. His system is the single wing, but he will not hesitate to throw in any variation that he thinks is good. He believes that the system to use is the one that best fits the players.

Wade is a teacher of clean competition. He never questions an official's decision.

"It's one man's job to play, one to coach, one to be a spectator, one to officiate, and no one man is good enough to do any two of them," he says.

Wade's hobby is golf, and he is perhaps one of the most studious players in the country outside of the professionals. Off season, he lives on the links, but plays none during football time. He shoots in the high

(Continued on page 38)

NAVY PHYSICAL TRAINING PROGRAM

(Continued from page 24)

officer this gave us the chance to spend more time on the one thing we were mainly there for. We put on smokers which created a great deal of interest and brought out a lot of talent on the base. Singing, both group and individual, boxing, and the playing of various musical instruments were the leading features of these smokers.

The main difficulty we encountered was in putting our program across in such a way that the men saw it in the light of amusement and enjoyment, not just some added work or duty to be performed. Of course you must keep in mind that in neither place was our program run under ideal conditions. Such places were few and far between, but to us who have been in this type of work, it gave a great deal of satisfaction to see the pleasure many of the men got from our various programs.

While overseas, I was able to work hand in hand with the Army, which was putting on a similar program. Through working with the Army men I met and saw many things of interest which I might pass on as sort of highlights. For example, I helped to "call" six different boxing tournaments, and various football and basketball games. It was interesting to see how well various branches of our armed forces got along in athletic competition. The two outstanding boxing tournaments were the Corps championships of the famous 29th Division which was also the leading division in football, and the colorful fights between the 9th and 6th Divisions, which had come up from Sicily and Italy to help prepare for "D" Day.

Of the football games we worked, I think two stand out very much above the others because of the closeness and color the games created. Both these games drew crowds of some 50,000 people to the famous White City Stadium which seats 125,000. The "Tea Pot Bowl" game which saw the Canadians and the Central Base Section, coached by Major John Donovan of World War I fame, was thrilling throughout, ending in a tie. The game was a little "different" in that one half was Canadian football with twelve men to a side, and the other half was American football.

The other game was the outstanding sporting event of the season in London, attended by General Eisenhower. This was the "Coffee Pot

Bowl" game. Fighter planes patrolled overhead all through the game. The very popular Canadian 125-piece Kiltie band, along with the 100-piece band of the 29th Division, put on a great show at the half. The game was between the Canadians and the 29th Division for the championship of the United Kingdom, and was won by the 29th Division to the tune of 19-7. It was played the same as the other game had been, one-half Canadian and one-half American football. The 29th sported such outstanding men as Lt. Forest Ferguson, former All-American end at Florida; Tex Clarkson, former Chicago Bear center; and Tommy Thompson, former Tulsa University All-American and Philadelphia Philly pro star. There were also many former American University boys playing with the Canadians. These games were sponsored by the American Red Cross under the direction of Mr. G. B. Fitzgerald. You could see from the crowds that this really took the boys' minds back home. It certainly proved to us and to the world that you can't stop our athletic games by war and that good clean competition was still there.

In another game we ran into Lt. Clarence Welch, former University of Georgia football star. I might also add that Lt. Quinton Lumpkin, former All-American center at the University of Georgia, was stationed with us in England as one of the Squadron's athletic men.

Those men in both the Army and Navy who provided recreation and athletics, and their commanding officers who have seen the results of physical training, are convinced that recreation and athletics played a major role in helping to win this war.

FORWARD PASS DEFENSE

(Continued from page 15)

pass defense. For successful pass defense, the personnel must be fast, rangy and have a quick reaction. I think it is necessary for each one of the men on pass defense to be able to leave the man they are covering and to play the ball once it is in the air. If they can do this successfully, I think a sound and flexible pass defense can be worked out.

Speaking of personnel, which is a prime requisite in the making of a pass defense, reminds me of a story which I heard of two officials who were discussing pass interference.

The first one said, "When I am out there, I look for the glint in the eye, the intent in the mind, what the in-

(Continued on page 38)



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COACHING CLINIC ROUND-UP

THE coaching school is back on the summer program — at least in the South. The following coaching schools were conducted this past summer in this section: the coaching clinic in Atlanta, sponsored by the Georgia Athletic Coaches Association; the clinic in New Orleans, sponsored by the Louisiana High School Coaches Association; the University of Florida coaching school; the Carolinas coaching clinic, sponsored by the Charlotte Quarterback Club; and the University of Alabama coaching school.

In Atlanta it was the sixth annual coaching clinic, sponsored by the Georgia Athletic Coaches Association. It was held August 13-17 inclusive, and offered courses in football, basketball, track, swimming, athletic training and girls' basketball. The staff of instructors was, for football: Wallace Butts, Head Coach of the University of Georgia; J. B. Whitworth, Georgia Line Coach; Bobby Dodd, Head Coach of Georgia Tech; R. L. Doyal, Boys' High School, Atlanta; L. L. McLucas, R. E. Lee High School, Jacksonville, Florida; and L. L. Nelson, Gadsden High School, Gadsden, Alabama. Coach W. A. Alexander, the Third District's representative on the National Football Rules Committee, discussed rules. For basketball, the instructors were: Johnny Mauer, basketball coach at the University of Tennessee; B. F. Register, Jordan High School, Columbus, Georgia; and Tom Porter, Lanier High School, Macon, Georgia; for girls' basketball, John McCarley, coach of the Atlanta Sports Arena team, and Bill Geer, Damascus, Georgia; for track, Norris Dean, track coach, Georgia Tech; swimming, Fred Lanoue, swimming coach, Georgia Tech; training, Claude Bond and Sandy Sandlin, trainers at Georgia Tech.

Coach Butts explained and demonstrated with his own players the T Formation, with Coach Whit-

worth covering line play. Johnny Mauer explained and demonstrated with Tech players the system of play used at Tennessee. Coach Register gave an interesting lecture on fundamental drills, and Tom Porter discussed organization. Ninety-three coaches, representing eight states, were registered at the clinic.

The social needs of the coaches were not neglected, with the following functions highlighting this phase of the clinic: a luncheon at the Atlanta Athletic Club with W. A. Alexander as host, and two buffet supper parties at the Ansley Hotel with Reeder & McGaughey and Tom Slate playing the role of hosts. These boys again demonstrated the fact that sporting goods dealers can be, and usually are, useful. They both not only made the starting team on all the coaches' line-ups, but were named All-Americans by unanimous vote of all who were in attendance.

University of Florida Coaching School

Coach Tom Lieb reported that his second annual football coaching clinic was well-attended, considering that many of the coaches were away in the service or tied up with summer employment. Forty-eight coaches, representing the better section of Florida, were there. Instruction was given in the major sports, including football, basketball, baseball and track. The staff of instructors consisted of Coach Lieb and members of his staff. Robert Pitman and Spurgeon Cherry assisted in football. Cherry handled basketball and Pitman baseball. Coach Percy Beard had charge of the work in track. The Florida football squad was used to demonstrate football fundamentals and various types of plays.

The meeting was climaxed by a banquet with a round table discussion and the showing of movies of various football games.

Carolinas Coaching Clinic

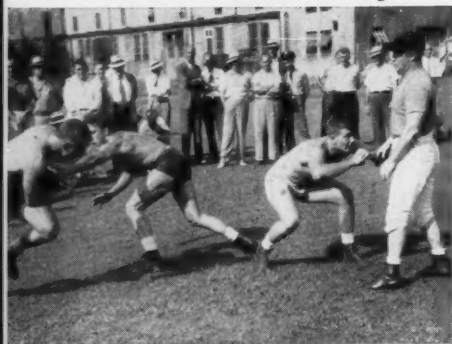
The Carolinas clinic was held in

Left: Random shots at Georgia Clinic. Top to bottom: Coach Butts and his players demonstrating ball handling.

Coach W. A. Alexander, luncheon host, is serving R. H. Stone, of Ft. Pierce, Florida, and William Brophy, of Paris, Kentucky.

Sidney Scarborough, of Tech High, Atlanta, and Dickie Butler, of Columbus High, accept the hospitality of Tom Slate, host at party for coaches.

Cliff McGaughey is host at buffet party. Being served are, left to right, "Shorty" Doyal, W. A. Alexander, J. B. Whitworth, Wallace Butts and L. L. McLucas.



Charlotte, August 20-21. It was sponsored by the Charlotte Quarterback Club. The following constituted the staff of instructors: Carl Snavelly, Head Coach, University of North Carolina, and his staff, including Max Reed, Russel Murphy, Charles Jamerson and Chuck Quinlan. Thirty-five coaches from colleges, high schools and prep schools were in attendance. The clinic concluded with a round table discussion.

Tennessee Coaching Clinic

Since the annual football clinic at the University of Tennessee was attended by some eighty coaches and officials; and since everything was covered from charley horses to goal line drives, the clinic conducted August 16-18 was considered one of the best ever held.

Subjects covered were: football basketball, training, rules interpretations and field demonstrations. Lectures and demonstrations were conducted by John Barnhill, Tennessee; Bobby Dodd, Georgia Tech; Ray Graves, Tennessee; Howard Allen, Montgomery Bell Academy; Ralph Hatley, Christian Brothers College, Memphis; Petie Siler, Morristown High School; and J. D. Davis, Knoxville Central.

Coach John Mauer, Tennessee, led the basketball sessions; Trainer Mickey O'Brien, Tennessee, demonstrated Training procedures; and S. D. Jackson, Johnson City, member of the Southern Football Officials Association, conducted the rules interpretation session.

Holdover effects of wartime problems were much in evidence, as coaches discussed plans for "getting the best results from a paucity of material," use of returning service personnel; training of younger players and the outlook for post-war football. Various "systems" were discussed by the football coaches, each "system" being outlined and demonstrated by an exponent there-

of. Coach Ray Graves, former star center at Tennessee and former field captain of the Philadelphia Eagles, discussed the T formation pro and con. Tech's Bobby Dodd talked on a field in which he has always been an expert—passes from the T formation, and the single-wing, unbalanced line. J. D. Davis covered a field close to the high school coach's heart: "High school practice with limited staff to do the work."

Since the vast majority of attendants were from the high school field and therefore serving also as basketball mentors, Coach Mauer's basketball session was of particular interest.

Changes in rules and hair-line interpretations were discussed by S. D. Jackson, who is recognized as one of the real authorities on football rules. This was another vital session, inasmuch as high school coaches sometimes have to fill out their officials' list with comparatively inexperienced whistle-toters.

Overall presiding officer at the clinic was Joe Sills, President of the Tennessee Secondary Schools Athletic Association and coach at Tennessee Industrial Institute, Nashville.

Detailed reports on the clinics held at the University of Alabama and at New Orleans were not received in time to be included in this summary. The Alabama school is sponsored by the University of Alabama and the staff consisted of the University of Alabama coaches, plus a few of the Alabama high school coaches, including Nurmi Nelson of Gadsden and Eddie Eubank of Ramsey High School in Birmingham.

The Louisiana clinic conducted their lectures at the St. Charles Hotel and climaxed the school with an All-Star football game in the Tulane stadium.

Make your reservation early for next summer. They will all be at the coaching clinic.

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Of Southern Coach and Athlete published monthly, except July and August, at Decatur, Georgia, for October, 1945.

STATE OF GEORGIA) ss.
COUNTY OF FULTON)

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Dwight Keith, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor publisher and owner of the Southern Coach and Athlete and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, Dwight Keith, 751 Park Drive, Atlanta, Ga.; Editor, Dwight Keith; Managing Editor, Dwight Keith; Business Manager, Dwight Keith.

That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

DWIGHT KEITH,
Editor, Publisher, and
Owner.

EVELYN ELLIS, N.P., Georgia, State at Large. My commission expires July 20, 1947.

FORWARD PASS DEFENSE

(Continued from page 35)
terferer does with his hand down here and that foot out there."

Then the other official said, "This is a rather serious decision to make, and if I am not sure, I call in the other officials for consultation."

This shows the working of their minds; one having the mind of Einstein and the eye of an eagle, while the other has the mind of a politician and the eyes of a mole.

I am afraid you will have some of these minds working for you this fall and it will just be a case of whether the ruling is in your favor or not.

I hope I have been of some help on this discussion of pass defense and that the drills will be of some aid in the teaching of this phase of the game.

ATHLETIC RECONVERSION

(Continued from page 11)

impossible for a boy to have a preliminary practice in them before the regular season, but I am inclined to believe that a veteran who has been through a football season will be able to carry on in basketball or baseball without too much difficulty.

From what experience we have had in the vast majority of cases, there is very little problem in so far as mental readjustments are concerned. Most of the boys are delighted to be back in school and take up and carry on in a normal manner. The majority of them have kept in touch with their coaches and with the progress of their schools' athletic teams, and are familiar with conditions to which they will return.

Naturally, the married boy on the squad is always a problem to some extent, but under the G.I. scholarship the wife is at least partially taken care of; and inasmuch as the majority of the boys who are

married are upper classmen, they probably will not have over one or two years in school. It has been our experience at Mississippi State that a boy who was married was usually less trouble and did considerably better work, both in school and in athletics, than the single boy who was very much in love and wanted to be married. Naturally, it is going to be a little more difficult for the married boy to become adjusted, as he has an additional problem, but I believe that this will not be too hard to overcome if some place is provided on the campus where the married veterans may live with their wives.

Our conclusions are that a rather extended period of training and conditioning will be necessary before a returning veteran will be capable of outstanding athletic performance, and that the best method to deal with him is a matter-of-fact manner, which makes no distinction between the boys who have been in the service and those who have not.

You may rest assured that most of us are going to be delighted to have the opportunity to find out just how effective our former players are going to be when they return, and also how well the high school graduates who have gone directly into the service are going to perform upon their return.

SOUTHERN COACHES

(Continued from page 34)
seventies, sometimes lower. He loves to hunt and often finds time for it during the season.

Wade once said that he would continue to coach football until he died if someone would have him. But in August, 1945, the life of a fighting man with the U. S. Army had apparently changed his viewpoint. He recognized the great need for better physically trained bodies among college students, and he came back to Duke to devote his time to that belief.

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